DENABANK

has pleasure in announcing that they will open their

DADAR and BHULESHWAR BRANCHES

On THURSDAY, 6th August, 1942

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 178 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1942 PRICE: 1½ ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"—

EYE-DROP

A wonderful specific for Optnalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes acts like a charm for Tired Watering or Itching Eyes.

Absolutely Harmless Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Heavy R. A. F. Raid On Biggest Nazi Port

Over 500 Planes Participate: Luftwaffe Over England

LONDON, July 27.

IT IS officially stated about 30 enemy aircraft came inland early this morning flying singly and taking advantage of low cloud. Bombs were dropped at widely separated areas between 4.00 G. M. T. and 7.00 G. M. T. Casualties and damage have been reported from several places but nowhere are they thought likely to prove serious.

SECOND ALERT

A second alert sounded 20 minutes later but again the all clear followed within a few minutes. As on the previous occasion it is believed to have been due to a solitary intruder. Daylight alerts have been heard in London twice previously this year—the last occasion was on July 17.

Hamburg Raided

Hamburg, which according to the German official News Agency was bombed by the R. A. F. last night, had been attacked five times this year. The last occasion was on the night of May 3, when a strong force of bombers attacked the docks and ship-building yards.

The Hamburg raid was the heaviest since the British thousand plane raids on Germany. The number of planes sent was larger than that used by the Germans in any of their raids on Britain. Five hundred was the maximum German force ever sent.

An Air Ministry 'communique on Monday states: "Last night a very strong force of aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked Hamburg, the largest port and submarine building centre in Germany. The weather was good and preliminary reports indicate that the raid was most successful.

Aerodromes in the Low Countries were also bombed.

Twenty-nine bombers are missing from these operations.

Coastal Command aircraft without loss attacked enemy shipping off the Frisian Islands during the night."

"Blanket Mobilisation"

STOCKHOLM: Blanket mobilisation for A. R. P. service has been ordered at Essen, the Krupp steel centre which was subjected to the 1,000-bomber R. A. F. raid on June 1 with an estimated death-roll of 2,000. An order published in Field Marshal Goering's paper 'National Zeitung' applies to all civilian Germans residing permanently or temporarily in the towns of Essen and Kottwig. Exemptions are granted to persons under 15 and over 70, invalids, delicate persons or pregnant women and mothers of small children.

Congratulations

"Congratulations on last night's magnificent effort against Hamburg, one of the outstandingly successful attacks of the whole war. This operation together with the three nightly effecative Duisburg,Ruhr attacks completes a week's work in the face of the most difficult weather which the German enemy will long have cause to remember". So wrote Air-Marshal Sir Arthur Harris in a message to his crews after reading reports on the night's operation from all bomber groups.

Hamburg, the Air Ministry News Service points out, is at the present stage of war probably the most important target in all Germany. In no other town are so many submarines constructed as in the ship-building yards of Hamburg. The importance of the target is obviously recognised by the Germans as, from the reports of crews and calculations of experts, it is now clear that Hamburg is undoubtedly the best defended town in Germany.

Contrary to the bombers experience during the second and third raids on Duisburg on July 23 and 25 when the weather by no means was favourable, the attack on Hamburg was made in moonlight with a clear sky. The attack began just before one o'clock in the morning when the first wave of heavy and medium bombers came in. They were carrying the maximum load of incendiaries. Before they left, to make doubly sure, a second great wave attacked with yet another load containing far more incendiaries than high explosives. Within 35 minutes over 175,000 incendiaries had fallen on Hamburg

HAMBURG ON FIRE.

Much of the old town was on fire and there were fires all round Aussen Alster Lake and many fires in the dock area. Pillars of black smoke were rising, but not yet drifting over the town. The target was clearly exposed for the attack of the last wave of bombers which were fully loaded with high explosives including many 4,000 pound bombs. Everything was so clear in the moonlight that the attack by high explosives took little more than a quarter of an hour. Fires continued to spread and the last crews to leave saw them burning when they were a long way from the target on their homeward journey.

In this week's attacks against two such well defended areas as Hamburg and Duisburg the percentage of losses, adds the Air Ministry News Service, have not been heavy. When all the four attacks are put together well under five per cent of the total number of bombers employed are missing.—Reuter.

BURMA ROAD FOR SUPPLIES

Amery On British Plan To Bring Material Aid To China

LONDON, July 27.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, said to-day "We certainly intend as soon as ever circumstances allow to reopen the road across Burma to China and through that road bring direct and material help to our Allies."

Mr. Amery was speaking at the start in London University of the Government's scheme of scholarships in Oriental languages. Seventy-four scholarships in Turkish, Chinese, Persian and Japanese have already been granted.

Commenting that more students had selected Japanese than any of the other three languages, Mr. Amery said: "That is I think because they are so convinced before long that it will be their task to examine Japanese prisoners whether in the countries we recover or in Japan itself. After the war a new world is going to open a world in which we shall have great responsibilities—responsibilities of restoring and giving a new and richer life to the countries, which have been under the British flag and which shall come back under that flag."—Reuter.

Anxious Days For Karachi

Aerial Reconnaissance of Indus Flood Movement:

KARACHI, July 27.

According to the latest reports received tonight Shikarpur at present is out of danger, as the water has subsided.

Portions of Larkhana District, however, may be affected.

Dadu District too is reported to be safe hitherto. It is reported from Dadu that a plane carrying the Premier and the Chief Engineer flew low over Dadu apparently surveying the flood situation. They dropped a letter to the local authorities stating:

"It is essential to keep the railway line open to Larkhana. In the event of any pressure at the regulators in the Dadu and Rice Canals below Bakhrani, it must be relieved by means of controlled breaches 100 to 200 feet above the regulator on the right bank of the Rice Canal and the left bank of the Dadu Canal."

STOP PRESS

ALLIES TAKE AXIS PRISONERS

CAIRO, July 27.

Operations of a limited character began in the northern sector last night. The Allies took some prisoners and operations continued today.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL NOT TO MAKE STATEMENT

LONDON, July 27.—The Prime Minister does not intend to make a further statement reviewing the war before the summer adjournment of Parliament, it was officially stated tonight.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's Closing 13.50
Difference ..... —.23

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/Aug. Rs. 207-0-0
Jarilla January Rs. 344-0-0

FROM STRIKES & BOYCOTT TO CIVIL RESISTANCE

Sardar Reveals Congress Plan: Act As Free Men, He Exhorts

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

SARDAR Patel is understood to have disclosed the plan of struggle contemplated by Mahatma Gandhi before a momentous meeting of one lakh of people.

It is understood that the programme includes all that has been included in the previous struggles, from strikes to boycott and civil resistance. It is further clarified that every Indian should act as a free Indian as soon as the struggle is launched.

Sardar Patel will stay here till Friday and then will proceed to Nadiad and Surat where he will address public meetings.

INSPIRED BULLYING

Mahatma Answers "Daily Herald's" Charge

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Gandhi has sent the following message to "The Daily Herald" following its criticism of his present attitude:—"Amid universal bullying, "The Daily Herald's" is the unkindest cut. This bullying seems inspired, for it has no foundation."

"The Herald" writes editorially to-day Monday: "Presumably he is hinting that we were asked by the Government to write the article. He is wrong. We are 'inspired' only by the belief that we are rightly interpreting the outlook of Labour men and women which is our daily task". —Reuter.

RAJAJI FOR WARDHA

MADRAS, July 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar left Madras this morning for Wardha.—A. P.

Japs Bound To Attack Soviet

Gunther Says Complacency Alone Is Not Cause Of Singapore's Fall

LONDON, July 27.

Accusations of complacency and neglect do not tell the whole story of the loss of Singapore, which became inevitable after the Japanese occupation of Indo-China the year earlier, in the opinion of John Gunther, the American author and journalist, in the revised edition of his book "Inside Asia" published to-day.

"At the time we still thought that war might be avoided. We in the United States were not prepared to undertake to throw the Japanese out of Indo-China any more than the British were. Anyway it was probably too late."

Mr. Gunther analyses factually the development of war in China and the political events in India and describes the meeting of Marshal Chiang-Kai Shek and Pandit Nehru as "one of those events which may change the course of history." "One has the picture of nearly half the human race moving towards co-operation, towards democracy, towards freedom."

All Gunther's Japanese informants thought that war with Russia was inevitable because Japan "will not rest content until Tokyo is safe from even the remote possibility of air attack." —Reuter.

TWO SIDES OF THE MAHATMA

Prince Among Prophets, He Fears Success Of His Own Prophecies!

JOAD'S PEN-PICTURE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 27.

In a thousand-word portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. E. M. Joad writes in the "Sunday Despatch" that Gandhiji is one of the five greatest men in the world to-day. When you meet him, you feel you are in the presence of greatness. He is still with the stillness which is a positive thing and silent with the silence that speaks.

The form of passive resistance which Mahatma Gandhi advocates has never yet been tried on a large scale. If it were tried we do not know if it might not succeed. If it did succeed, if violence were for once conquered not by greater violence but by its opposite, non-violence, that victory would be the greatest single step in the history of mankind.

In view of the explicit utterances by Jesus Christ on the subject of this doctrine, Christians were enjoined to practise it.

Here then is one side of Gandhiji, the great man who also is a saint.

But there is another side to him—the lawyer is tacked on to the Saint. He is a lawyer in the worst sense of the word, who uses speech not to express but conceal his real intentions. My guess is he does not do it as a conscious humbug.

If Gandhiji is a prince in the line of prophets, he nevertheless is one whose influence is destroyed if his prophecy is to come true. It is conceivable at his heart he knows this and that knowledge is the reason why, a master of negation, obstruction and protest, he seems to shrink from the risk and responsibility of the duties of power.

NAZIS READY FOR SECOND FRONT

STOCKHOLM, July 27.

To meet the threat of a Second Front invasion in Western Europe Marshal von Rundstedt has forty or fifty German divisions in reserve in addition to the already established garrison, says the Berlin correspondent of "Stockholms Tidningen."

The Germans believe that the Channel Coast of France is the only place where the Allies could possibly stage their Second Front, the correspondent adds.—Reuten

CHALLENGE TO MAHATMA

How U. S. View Cripps' Command Performance

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast is interpreted here to-night (Sunday) as throwing down the gauntlet to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Party. His emphasis on the need for keeping India as a safe and orderly base in the fight against the Axis and that steps to this end must be taken fearlessly, is regarded as a clear indication that the British Government, come what may, is determined to brook no opposition.—Reuter.

Gloucestor At Aden

ADEN, July 27.

The Duke of Gloucester, who arrived here yesterday, inspected units of the Navy, Army, Royal Air Force, Merchant Service, Home Guard and A.R.P.—Reuter.

Jap Agents In Australia

Suspicion Sequel To Leakage Of Allied Military Movement

CANBERRA, July 27.

According to reports in official circles, it is believed that Japanese agents have been landed from submarines on lonely coastal spots in Australia and are being harboured by subversive elements.

What has given rise to this suspicion is the belief that a secret military movement by Allied forces has been learned by the Japanese.—Reuter.

CHINA LAYS FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRACY

CHUNGKING, July 27.

Communist Party leaders including Mao-Tse-Tung and Chen-Shao-Yu, are among the 204 new members of the Chinese National Peoples Political Council—China's Provisional Wartime Parliament—chosen to-day at a joint meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the Supreme National Defence Council.

The Political Council represents various parties in the provinces, municipalities and professions. The Council is paving the way to the future Parliamentary Government in China.—Reuter.

Fortified Town South Of Rostov Stormed

Back-To-Wall Defence Against Savage Nazi Assaults

LONDON, July 27.

THE official German News Agency claims that "the strongly fortified town of Bataisk south of Rostov has been taken by storm".

It is pointed out in London that Bataisk is ten miles south of Rostov and if the claim is true it means that the Germans are well across the Don south of Rostov.

BACK TO WALL FIGHT FOR ROSTOV

MOSCOW, July 27.

The defenders of Rostov are fighting with their backs to the wall. The Germans are using over a thousand tanks in a direct attack on the city's ring of fortifications. Battles at the approaches to Rostov have been raging continuously for days. As more German troops moved up the battle-line yesterday, tank, air and artillery attacks multiplied and were followed up by infantry. In many sectors, the Russians, after determined defence, were forced to give some ground.

NAZI PENETRATION

North-east of the city, the Germans penetrated the suburbs. With the mass of enemy on the banks of the lower Don, active fighting has extended over a very wide area from Rostov to Tsimlyanskaya. For three days, fighting has been raging up and down this line. At numerous, often widely separated places, the Germans are attempting to throw pontoon bridges across the river or under artillery and air barrage get the troops across in rubber dinghies and rafts. The task of the defence is very difficult.

From Rostov to Kalach (a river town fifty miles west of Stalingrad) the twisting Don represents a waterline of over 300 miles. The Soviet forces at Rostov are standing up to the tanks with field guns and anti-tank rifles. Yesterday the Russians in one small sector repelled three successive tank and infantry attacks for five hours from trenches and pillboxes.

In the fourth attack with fifty tanks and a fresh infantry regiment, the Germans succeeded in breaking deep into the Soviet positions, over half the defenders having died at their posts. Rostov is being attacked from the west, north and east.

Twenty miles upriver the Germans are trying to cross the Don and attack from the south.

THE PUSH EAST

After establishing two firmly-held bridgeheads in the Tsimlyanskaya region the Germans continue at the price of heavy losses to send troops across the water. All day long Soviet bombers swept low over the river, bombing and machine-gunning the troops. The vanguards on the south bank were constantly wiped out. In one battle a thousand Germans were killed and the remnants driven into the Don. Other German forces are pushing east with heavy losses across the 25,000 square miles of steppe inside the great Don bend, their objective being the Volga and Stalingrad.

ADVANCE BEHIND SCHEDULE

One Soviet front line despatch indicates that fighting in the Don bend has, during the last week, developed into a recognisable drive for the Volga and Stalingrad. At Voronezh, the Soviet offensive operations are being pursued without respite. The feature of the fighting is that still serious losses are being sustained by Germans. The German advance, however, is considerably behind schedule except perhaps in their push southward from Millerovo to Novocherkassk and the approaches of Rostov. The losses inflicted on Germans have been heavy, but Soviet losses have inevitably not been negligible. In the Voronezh area, Soviet troops have established two more bridgeheads on the western bank of the Don. The Germans are also being held in the northern flank. Fierce fighting is going on at both ends of the front.

Soviet midday 'communique' on Monday says: "During the night of July 26 our troops fought the enemy in the area of Voronezh as well as in the areas of Tsinlyanskaya, Novocherkassk and Rostov.

No changes took place on other sectors of the front."

U. S. BOMBERS OVER TOBRUK

Big Fires Started After Great Attack: Desert Lull Continues

CAIRO, July 27.

The attack by the United States Air Force on Tobruk on Saturday night was carried out with heavy four-engined bombers and was the most successful and the greatest raid since the attack on the Italian fleet.

The pilots reported a huge petrol fire which was blazing with growing intensity two hours later. It was the biggest fire American pilots had ever seen.

One bombardier—navigator said that he dropped a string of nine heavy bombs on the pipeline.

American machines also took part in the raid on the aerodrome at Heraklion in Crete on Saturday night in which seven aircraft were set on fire on the ground.

Desert Lull Continues

Monday's Middle East communique states: "There was nothing to report from our land forces except patrol activity yesterday.

Low clouds and dust storms prevented air operations in the battle area by day, but a "Junkers 88" which approached Alexandria was shot down into the sea by our fighters.

Our long range fighters again successfully attacked barges off Sidi Barrani.

Last night a heavy force of bombers attacked Tobruk. Fires and explosions were started in the dock area and a direct hit on a ship was followed by a big explosion.

Heavy attacks were also carried out in the battle area."

Ominous Atmosphere

WEST OF EL ALAMEIN:—SUNDAY NIGHT (Delayed):—Reuter's special correspondent with the Eighth Army writes:—

To-day was the third day of the lull which followed the Eighth Army's infantry advance of last Wednesday. Visibility was once again cut down by great masses of fine brown dust which moved restlessly down the long narrow valleys between rocky escarpments and the Ruweisat Ridge. Both sides are watching each other for some signs of a sudden movement. The atmosphere is ominous.

German Soldier Deserts

A tired unshaven German soldier staggered to-day into an Australian patrol in the No-man's Land with hands upraised to give himself up. He has deserted from the 33rd German Reconnaissance Company which has been operating for some time in the northern sector of the front.

He said that he was tired out and weary. For eight days and nights he had not been able to get any proper sleep owing to British bombing and shelling.

Others Ready

His company had 37 armoured cars last May, but now had only between eight and ten, he told the Australians. At full strength they totalled 120 men, but in spite of reinforcements it at present numbered only between sixty and seventy, having suffered heavy casualties in the long strenuous campaign. There were other members of his company who would desert if they got a chance, said the German.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL", will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (———) "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST AND FOUND

Pearl necklace lost on Warden Road on last Thursday evening near Scandal Point. Handsome reward. Please ring 43284.
16624

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately an Indian Lady Secretary well up in usual secretarial practice. Apply at once with terms, to Box No. 16612, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Managers, Clerks on Rs. 60/- & 40/- for our new offices establishment in Bombay Presidency. Apply The General Business Emporium (India) Delhi.
16620

Wanted—Candidates desirous o. Services as Station Masters, Signallers & Clerks, etc. Free training, lodging Guarantee for Employment. Prize Rs. 80/- and Rail fare-terms. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Ambala City. 16550

Wanted: 250 Candidates for Railway Services as Guards; Station Masters, Signallers, Ticket-Collectors, etc. Period of training 4-5 months. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 80/-. Apply with 1/6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial and Telegraph School, Daryaganj, Delhi. (16513)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

M.Com., G.D.A., Chartered Secretary, Certified Accountant, Incorporated Salesmanagers, first places, distinctions. 12 years experience, excellent references, seeks responsible post. Apply Box No. 16613, "Bombay Chronicle."

65. ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Gentleman willing to sublet a room to a student, should apply Box No. 16605, "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Epilepsy and Hysteria treated only by 15 doses given free on 26th August, 1942 (Rakshabandhan) out patients send Rs. 2/8 to have it. Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, District Banda.
16621

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Two Stage Air Compressor with 20 to 40 H.P. Motor suitable for 220 Volts A.C. 25 Cycle 3 Phase current. Ingersoll-Rand or comparable make preferred. Also 7 1/2 to 10 H.P. Compressor for same current. Must be in good condition. Apply Box No. 9149 "Bombay Chronicle."

346. INVESTMENTS

Reward Rs. 101. Profit Rs. 20 Daily on investment of Rs. 25. If there is no profit the reward of Rs. 101 will be given. See personally. New Commercial, Bori Bunder near Purohit's Hotel, House No. 167, 1st floor (Telephone No. 27106 (Time 1 to 6). (16617)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans advanced to anyone against simple writing or mortgage. (New Management—New Address): Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, above Bank of India (Third Floor), Kalbadevi. (16614)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale or Hire. A Chowky (Bhungi) comprising 3 rooms suitable for Office or Godown on Bombay Port Trust Ground, Plot No. G 114 at Cotton Depot, Sewree, is available for Sale or Hire. Apply to The Custodian of the Assets of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., 2nd floor, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort.
16626

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.

	Per Column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

WANTED qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS on Rs. 70/- p. m. PLUS travelling allowance under the Bombay Civil Services Rules temporarily for a period of 6 months in the first instance, for supervising sanitary arrangements at evacuation camps.

Also a graduate, preferably a Muslim, as general assistant on Rs. 75/- p. m. PLUS travelling allowance as above for about two months, in the first instance.

Apply by 10th August, 1942, stating age, place of residence, caste and languages known to the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
9181

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of shirts, shorts and stockings as per sample kept in the Civic Guard Headquarters, Head Police Office, Bombay No. 1 to the Civic Guards of Bombay City. The tenders along with the samples will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on the 2nd August, 1942. Further particulars can be obtained from the Civic Guard Headquarters, Bombay No. 1.

R. N. NAYAMPALLI,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 25th July, 1942.
9180

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medical Stores for Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries, Delhi, for the year 1942-43.

Tender Form and List of Requirements can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th August 1942.

(Sd.) M. HASAN, K.B., P.C.S.,
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi.
9182

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS INVITED to fill temporary non-gazetted appointments in Survey of India which will be for duration of war subject to termination on one month's notice. Initial pay will be graded according qualifications, with minimum of Rs. 80 for graduates, Rs. 60 for intermediates, rising by annual increments not less than Rs. 10. Incumbents will be considered for appointment in Upper Subordinate Service carrying maximum pay of Rs. 240 per mensem, with chances promotion gazetted appointments carrying maximum pay Rs. 600. If permanently appointed, service in temporary post counts for leave and pension.

Candidates must be physically fit and between 18 and 25 years of age on 1st September 1942; must have passed degree examination of recognized university with mathematics or intermediate examination in first division and must be willing join survey supplementary reserve for which 25 p.c. additional pay granted. Re-servists must accept liability active military service with Indian Survey Units in or out of India. When so employed emoluments are further enhanced up to 100 p.c. according to local conditions.

Application forms obtainable from Officer-in-Charge, 4 Party, Survey of India, Dehra Dun or from No. 6 Detachment, Survey of India, 6, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore, must be submitted to reach O. C. 4 Party, Survey of India, Dehra Dun by 12th August 1942.

Applicants must come at own expense for interview and test at Bombay on August 20 and 21, or Bangalore on August 23 and 24 or Calcutta on August 28 and 29 1942. Selected candidates required to join at Dehra Dun by 7th September.
9173.

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Don't hunt for new nails when you can get second-hand ones in excellent condition at bargain price from Nagree & Co., 50 Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay Telephone 30378. (16580)

RACING

Advertiser wants a few punters who are interested in Poona Racing Season. Profit guaranteed every Race day or Fees refunded. Apply Box No. 16608, "Bombay Chronicle."

Make your Poona Racing Season a great success on Sohoni's unchallenged Race Tips. For particulars—Sohoni, Post Box 12, Poona (16616)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will NOW run on the 28th BUT NOT on the 29th and 30th July, 1942.

DOWN TRAINS

					H.M.			H.M.
523	Down	Victoria	Terminus	Dep.	8-40	Kurla	Arr.	9-10
535	"	"	"	"	9-50	"	"	10-20
577	"	"	"	"	17-15	"	"	17-45
587	"	"	"	"	18-15	"	"	18 45
595	"	"	"	"	19-30	"	"	20- 0

UP TRAINS

				H.M.			H.M.
522	Up	Kurla	Dep.	9-15	Victoria Term'nus	Arr.	9-45
578	"	"	"	17-55	"	"	18-15
588	"	"	"	18-55	"	"	19-25
596	"	"	"	20-20	"	"	20-50

(9187)

LOST.

POLICY No. W|165655 dated 12th May, 1920, for Rs. 5,000 (Rupees Five Thousand) granted by the Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, on the life of Kanji Ranchhodji Jani which policy was subsequently converted into a Paid-up Assurance for the reduced sum of Rs. 600/- due to non-payment of the premium due 19th April, 1923. Will any person having information regarding the above, kindly communicate with the Phoenix Assurance Company Limited, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9118)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHANGES IN RATES & FARES

IN ORDER that the Public may be advised when changes in Rates and Fares are introduced on the G. I. P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G. I. P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in Rates and Fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways. 9177

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1942, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

M. R. A. BAIG,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th July, 1942.
(9184)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

WANTED URGENTLY an ASSISTANT INDUSTRIAL PLANNING OFFICER (Nuts, Bolts and Rivets). QUALIFICATIONS:—

A young man with some mechanical engineering experience and plenty of drive and initiative. He should preferably have some commercial experience as well. His duties will be to organise and plan production of nuts, bolts and rivets in the smaller producing firms (excluding Railway workshop), who are not yet working to capacity; to facilitate placing of orders and assist in the settlement of price between fabricators requiring nuts and bolts, etc., and these producers or between Government, and these producers; to arrange distribution of materials to these producers to avoid breaks in production; to assist these producers with supplies of tools, die steel, etc.

Pay between Rs. 350 and Rs. 750.

Persons residing in Bombay Province only need apply.

Form of application can be had from the CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL SERVICE LABOUR TRIBUNAL, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, which should be returned duly completed not later than the 10th August, 1942. 9183

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following certificates have been lost, mislaid or destroyed.

(1) Certificate No. 90065 for 9 Ordinary Shares: Nos. 138444 to 138452 in the name of Mr. Kanayalal Harisingh Tejuja, (2) Certificate No. 90086 for 9 Ordinary Shares: Nos. 138453 to 138461 in the name of Mr. Lachhmandas Harisingh Tejuja, (3) Certificate No. 90087 for 2 Ordinary Shares Nos. 138462 to 138463 in the name of Mr. Khubchand Harisingh, of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd. and (4) Certificate No. A-34565 for 100 Shares Nos. 8240294|393 in the name of Mr. Khubchand Harisingh Tejuja, of the Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Companies at their Registered Offices.

1. THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1.
2. Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO., (Shares Depot), Agents for Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd., 8 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. (9186)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

and

In the matter of BRILLIANT PICTURES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Company's Registered Office at Shree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, the following resolution was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the Company and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. And that Mr. G. A. Godambe, Solicitor of Bombay be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated the 25th day of July, 1942.

For Brilliant Pictures, Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
V. H. PATIL,
Chairman.
9178

Re. BRILLIANT PICTURES, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 A of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Shree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, on Sunday the 2nd day of August, 1942, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

For Brilliant Pictures, Ltd.,
K. P. & SONS,
Managing Agents.
Dated 25th July, 1942.
9179

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAGESH DATTARAM BHANDARE has contracted with our clients to sell to them his property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of four hundred and twenty-five (425) square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 439 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the City and Island Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North by a Road forty feet in width, on the East by a road twenty feet in width, on the South by Plot No. 440 of the said Estate and on the West partly by five feet ten inches passage included in the garden area on the West and partly by Plot No. 438 of the said Estate which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 811 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 403|10 Matunga Division, together with the building thereon consisting of a ground and two upper floors with a stair-case room which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7834 Street No. 1401.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1942.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (9185)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS & AMMUNITIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, such as Wearing Apparel, Silk, Alloys, Watches, Musical instruments, Cigarettes, Lotion, Tea, etc.

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, August, 1942, at 2-30 P.M. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above mentioned Confiscated and Uncleared Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

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10th week and still ON THE ENTERTAINMENT-FRONT!

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A NEW THEATRES' HIT
PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN
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She puts the S. A. in

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Starring:
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MUMTAZ ALI, PRAMILA, SURESH, PITHAWALA, JAGANNATH.
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THE COLOURFUL CONFLUENCE OF DRAMA AND MUSIC!

IT IS DELIGHTING EVERY HEART IN

DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

Khah-Daan

14th WEEK
NEW WEST END
Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
DOROTHY LAMOUR
"ROAD TO SINGAPORE"
BOB HOPE
with CLARK GABLE
Next FRIDAY
"HONKY TONK"

2nd SMASH WEEK!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
TYRONE POWER
in the ALL-INDIA Record-Breaker.....
SON OF FURY

DIVERTED CARGO CLEARANCE

Please send us documents related to above and we will clear the goods and store in our Bonded Warehouse.

If interested to sell, we will get you offer.

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Clearing & Forwarding Agents, Wine and General Merchants,
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Reference: GRINDLAY & CO., LTD.

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Brings back menstrual flow in a day, no matter why and how long suppressed. Rs. 2 LIBERTY—safest birth control. Rs 2
Dr .C. Bhattacharjee, B.M.D 40 years' experienced 120, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta or 264, Dasaswamedh Road, BENARES

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Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22037

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See SADIQ at his BEST

MINERVA'S
Sweet Entertainer with the Violin Touch

PHIR MILENGE
Director: SOHRAB MODI
Cast: SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH
To-day's "Violin-Smash-Hit"
Shows Nos—37, 38, 39.
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Commencing Today 4 p.m.
SCREAM WITH SKELTON
You'll laugh while You Spine Tingles!
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SEE SHOBHANA SAMARTH AT THE TOP IN KIRTI'S GREAT EMOTIONAL
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TO MAKE YOU LAUGH HEARTILY....
ACHARYA
Arts' Saucy Spicy Hit!
'KUNWARA BAP'
KISHORE SAHU, PROTIMA DASGUPTA, BABY LAL, etc.
Produced by N. R. ACHARYA
2nd WEEK at
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

Bombay Telephone Co.

Arguments On Behalf Of Government Board

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla).

In the matter of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited and
The offer of the Government Telephones Board Ltd. under Section 153B of the Indian Companies Act.
Hormusji Maneckji Seervai and 23 Others .....Petitioners.

This was the resumed hearing of the petition filed by the dissenting shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., who had rejected the offer of the Government Telephones Board Ltd. to buy over their shares at Rs. 89-15 per share as grossly inadequate and claimed Rs. 134 per share. The two points that arose for his Lordship's decision were:—

(1) Is the Board's offer fair and reasonable? If this be answered in the negative then,

(2) What are the powers of the Court under Section 153 B of the Indian Companies Act?

After Mr. Seervai had finished his arguments on the first point, the Advocate-General rose to address the Court, the arguments on the second point being reserved till the disposal of the first point.

The Advocate-General pointed out that 94.52 per cent. of the shareholders had actually assented to the scheme while 3.9 per cent. must be deemed under Section 153 B (1) of the Indian Companies' Act to have assented, they not having applied to the Court within one month of the notice of acquisition. It was further pointed out that only 1.58 per cent. of the shareholders had actively dissented by making the present and one other petition which is still pending and they held between them 3,792 shares. The Advocate-General therefore argued that so many shareholders having accepted it the scheme must be prima facie taken to be reasonable even though a few items be proved to have been undervalued, unless the scheme is proved to be grossly unfair or in oppression of the minority, otherwise the Court would not be justified in setting up its own view of fairness in substitution of the view of the majority of shareholders (150 L. T. R. 375). He further submitted that though this was not a compulsory purchase under the license which could only be effected in 1943 this not being an ordinary commercial concern which anybody could buy the only fair and true method of valuation would be that laid down in the License. Under the terms of the license he contended that there was no scope for valuation on market value basis in respect of any assets,—even of land and buildings and the entire purchase must be at "the then value" which means the cost of production minus depreciation at the date of acquisition ((1894) A. C. 456). He stated that the valuation in the present case was as on 31-3-41 but based on 31-3-40 with the necessary additions. In order to show that this was so, the Advocate-General was referring to the Government Report when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Seervai was still addressing his Lordship when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. H. M. Seervai instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with Mr. C. K. Daphtary appeared for the Government Telephones Board Ltd.; and Sir Jamshedji Kanga for the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd.; all instructed by Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co.

"Kom-Sevak" Editor's Revision Application Dismissed

The Revision Application filed by Nusserwanji N., Engineer, Editor of the "Kom-Sevak" against his conviction and sentence of four months' simple imprisonment for the offence of Defamation by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, was dismissed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodew.

Their lordships were of the opinion that there was no ground for interference with the order of the trial Magistrate, in as much as the articles in question amounted to clear defamation of Mrs. Mithan Rustom Murzban who was the complainant in the case.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. H. D. Thakore appeared for the Applicant.

Bombay Solicitor Fined For Contempt Of Court

Mr. Charles M. Eastley, a Solicitor practising in the Bombay High Court was fined Rs. 1,000 by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on Monday for contempt of Court.

Mr. Eastley tendered an unqualified apology in answer to a notice to show cause why he should not be committed for Contempt of Court in respect of certain aspersions case by him on the Court in a letter written by him to the attorneys of the other side.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga appeared for Mr. Eastley.

Grain Dealers And Government

The President, Bombay Grain dealers' Association writes:—

Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, is reported to have told the Press on Friday last that it was now possible for the retail dealers to obtain adequate supplies of foodgrains and sugar. It is a welcome sign that the authorities who tacitly gave the public to understand that the retailers were able to obtain supplies freely at controlled rates, have now realized that the retail dealers were not able to obtain their supplies at controlled rates before they decided to go on strike last week end.

It is true, authorities have been willing to smooth out our difficulties, and it seems they are thinking of making some arrangements to enable the retailers to obtain adequate supplies of foodgrains of standard quality at controlled rates. But the arrangement have so far not been complete and therefore, I have to request them to expedite the matter so as to relieve the retail trade from this tense suspension.

Shortage Of Stamps

"Pro Bono Publico" from Athni writes:—

Shortage of stamps (Court-Fee, General, and Revenue) of various denominations, that are daily requirements of the client-world, lawyers, and others, in the sub-treasury, Athni, district Belgaum, is so keenly felt that the daily administrative work of all the Courts is very seriously handicapped. The officers concerned have been moved to redress the grievance, but to no avail till now.

CALCUTTA.—A representative Committee, with Sir Manmatha Nath Mookerjee as Chairman, has been appointed by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha to consider the proposals which have been mooted for the reform of Hindu law, specially with reference to marriage and succession, both Mitakshara and Dayabhaga.

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We have pleasure in announcing that dealings in Habib Bank's Shares are now allowed in the Stock Exchange of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
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Deposits as on 30-6-42 Rs. 1,11,98,000

CHART OF PROGRESS

Date.	Total No. of A/cs.	Total Deposits.
31-12-41	690	Rs. 33,56,000
31 -3-42	1162	Rs. 52,74,000
30 -6-42	1546	Rs. 1,11,98,000

There's nothing like daily *Inner* Cleanliness to keep your head clear and your body fit. So remember to take your glass of Andrews regularly. Let it cleanse and purify your whole system, like this :—

FIRST . . Andrews cleans the mouth and tongue.

NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity, the chief cause of indigestion.

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LEG aches and pains soon vanish when 'Elasto' is taken. Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds become clean and healthy and quickly heal, inflammation and irritation are soothed, piles disappear, rheumatism simply fades away, and the whole system is braced and strengthened. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by 'Elasto,' *the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

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Reclamation House Collapse Echo

'MAYOR DISAGREES WITH MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS

Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta was the distinguished visitor to the Municipal Corporation on Monday. In introducing her to the Municipal Councillors, the Mayor said Mrs. Sen Gupta was the Alderman of Calcutta for seven years and was the ex-President of the Indian National Congress (special Session). She was also an M.L.A. of Chittagong.

The House confirmed the appointment of Miss K. T. Khandwala as Secretary, Schools Committee. Miss Khandwala was appointed on probation for one year on 1st August, 1941 and the Schools Committee recommended to the Municipal Corporation in a resolution passed on 22nd to confirm her from 1st August, 1942, as her work was found to be very satisfactory.

BACKBAY RECLAMATION TRAGEDY

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh then moved the following resolution:

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great delay caused in carrying out rescue work at the collapse on the 28th June, 1942, of a building under construction at the Church Gate Reclamation apparently for want of proper direction to carry out the rescue work and also for want of proper salvage equipment required to deal with such accidents and he be requested to report the measures that should be taken in future so as to render prompt and proper rescue work and reclaim all casualties without any loss of time.

As Dr. P. H. Mehesheri also had tabled a similar resolution, the Mayor called upon Dr. Mehesheri to move his resolution first which ran as under:—

That in view of the experience gained in connection with the recent Church Gate Reclamation House Collapse Tragedy, the Commissioner be requested to report at a very early date as to whether the Rescue and Demolition services are sufficiently manned and equipped to meet with similar emergencies on a larger scale and if not what measures are necessary to be taken to supplement them so as to render them more efficiently.

Dr. Mehesheri said the corporation should have full report on the Backbay Reclamation Tragedy for their information and future guidance.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER ON TRAGEDY.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had prepared a full report of the house collapse tragedy at Reclamation, but since the Government of Bombay had appointed a Committee of Enquiry, he did not submit the same. He would however remove certain wrong impressions that the Municipal organisation lacked proper control or co-ordination. As a matter of fact, immediately after the mishap, Mr. Norman Coombs, the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, was on the spot followed by Mr. Modak, the City Engineer. Mr. Coombs was already there when he (the Commissioner) went to the spot. Mr. Coombs worked continuously to save lives and to clear the debris till 2 a. m. next day and Mr. Modak was on the spot working equally hard till 3 a. m. They worked continuously in heavy rain, and did their best to save lives and remove the debris. He had seen many house collapses in the city before, but they were of the old buildings; but the building which collapsed was a new one built of steel and cement concrete, and still it collapsed like a house of cards. The Bombay Municipality has no special organisation to salvage the debris caused by a collapse of such a huge and unprecedented nature but the Fire Brigade in collaboration with the military and naval men started the work of clearing the debris, and their first task was to save lives. It is said that if hundreds of men were employed more lives would have been saved. But that was not possible, as the ruins had collected tons of blocks of debris. They had to rescue men where they found the slightest indication of having been buried or heard the slightest noise which they did with great vigour and persistence, unmindful of the heavy rain and unfavourable weather. In this task of rescuing lives, the Port Trust and the military helped splendidly. There was therefore no lack of co-ordination in rescuing lives and clearing of the tons of debris. Some members of the public who were sightseers, tried to meddle with the work by giving gratuitous advice, but that was considered unnecessary. After three days when they found that there was no chance of rescuing any person alive, they started work more speedily. Every day 600 to 700 men were employed in three shifts to clear a mass of jumble of steel and concrete. He blamed nobody, but expressed his gratitude to all who rendered voluntary help, particularly members of Army and Naval force and other organisations who came on the spot to help.

MAYOR'S REMARKS

At this stage, closure was moved and the Mayor before putting the closure motion to vote said he departed from the usual convention, as Mayors did not take part in the proceedings, and would say that he did not agree with the Commissioner that there was proper co-ordination. He thought that it was the duty of the Municipality to cope with such situation, if it unhappily arose. The Mayor thought that there was no co-ordination, no proper organisation and insolence was shown to those who came forward to help. He also averred that the help of the military was not accepted. The first day a crane broke; then how long after oxygen was administered, by whose order rescue work was stopped? These things required proper enquiry.

After the Mayor had finished speaking, Mr. D. V. Pradhan and Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha got up to speak but they were not allowed to do so by the Mayor for want of time. Mr. Pradhan then wished to move an adjournment, so that other councillors might have an opportunity to speak, since the Mayor had disagreed with the Commissioner's statement. The Mayor however did not allow the adjournment and said the closure was moved already before he (Mayor) spoke, and he would put the closure motion to vote, which was done and carried by a large majority.

The resolution of Dr. Mehesheri was then put to vote and declared carried.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

PARIMAL NATHALAL BHATT, aged about 16, MISSING on 16-7-42 night.

GOOD REWARD will be given to whom will bring him back to us.

GIRIGASHANKER R. BHATT,
C|o. Arya Nivas,
BOMBAY, 2.

GALVANISED ROOFING
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India's best, as good as any in the world for new or renovated monsoonproof roofs and G.I. structures. Uniform in strength, finish and proof against rust. ¼" diam. up to 1¼" length. Any quantity supplied on order.

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A RAINY DAY . . .

One by one, the rupees pile up. The careful man saves to provide for a rainy day. He doesn't take chances with his future.

Nor must you take chances with your health. At the first appearance of a cough, whatever its origin, take *Glycodin Terp Vasaka* Acting with double vigour, it attacks the source of infection, wherever it may be-throat, larynx, bronchi or lungs,—and banishes cough completely.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 1, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 13, 1361
Parsi: Behman 27, 1311.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m. Sunset: 7-14 p.m.
Hightide: —, 12-29 Lowtide: 5-44, 18-39

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Road to Singapore" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Smilin' Through" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Gharki-Laj" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
BROADWAY—"Khilauna" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45
EXCELSIOR—"In the Rear of the Enemy" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Call of Youth" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
NOVELTY—"The Thief of Bagdad" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Sant Chokha Mela" 4, 7 and 10
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
PARADISE—"Whistling in the Dark" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Yank in the R.A.F." 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

NOTICE TO JURYMEN: Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

"A" WARD P.V.B.: Persons who have enrolled themselves as volunteers for the Congress Dal, should come to 'A' Ward office to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS: Under the auspices of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, Sjt. Yusuf Meharally, the Mayor of Bombay will deliver an inaugural address today (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall at Gowalia Tank Road.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent Central Telegrsph Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph sion time New Delhi, Agra and their adjacent area is now normal.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Under the auspices of the B. P. Adult Education Association, Sir J. C. Coyajee will speak on 'The Economic Aspects of the New World Order' to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in 'the University, South Wing and not in the Mody Hall as previously announced'. Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside.

DR. P.C. GUHA'S LECTURE: Under the joint auspices of the Indian Chemical Society and the Technological Association of the Bombay University, Dr. P. C. Guha, D.Sc., of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will deliver a lecture on "Synthetic Antimalaria drugs" to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. in room No. 49 (First floor) Royal Institute of Science Bombay.

GATHA SOCIETY: A public meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga will give in Gujarati a discourse on '99999 Farohars protect the Vouru Kasha, the Hapto-iringa, the Keharpa of Sam, and the Seed of Spitama Zarathushtra".

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA MEETING: The second meeting of the propaganda campaigan inaugurated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the Wardha Resolution of the Congress Working Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Palan Sojpal Chawl Compound, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar. Shri Shankarrao Deo, member of the Working Committee, will explain the Wardha Resolution. Shri S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will preside.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Cricket Social was held on Monday at 4-30 p.m. in the College, when Mr. S. M. Kadri was the chief guest of honour. The guests were entertained to tea. Mr. Kadri in the course of his speech laid stress on team spirit, discipline and co-operation among the members of a cricket team. He agreed to coach the team honorarily.

SAYING SWEET NOTHINGS..
It's very pleasant indeed to carry on long conversations with your friends over the telephone and for your friends to listen to your charming gossip.
But, now, your old faithful, the telephone, is increasingly busy serving those who are endeavouring night and day, to strengthen India's war effort.
Vital communications that serve the higher interests of the country are made on the telephone and enormous distances spanned in a matter of seconds. Every little delay in getting an important message through hampers the war effort.
To Ladies, therefore, we make this special appeal. Keep the lines clear. Telephone only when you must. Answer calls promptly and do not talk too long. Curtail your conversations with friends and shopkeepers and keep the children away from the telephone. You will help the national war effort, this way.
The most important hours between which calls should be avoided owing to the present very high calling rate are 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
If you MUST use the telephone
BE BRIEF!
TO ASSIST THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRUNICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

MISREPRESENTATION

Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast to America about the Indian situation is clearly of a propagandist character and shows that there is need for official propaganda in that country. It is gross misrepresentation of the Congress case but will not, we expect, deceive the men that matter there. And if it does, it will certainly not help Britain. Truth cannot long be suppressed and it is untruthful propaganda like this that makes Congress despair of any negotiations with Britain in her present mood. We need not deal with Sir Stafford's reference to his offer to India of complete freedom, for he himself admits that the Congress broke with him on the issue of immediate constitutional changes.

Black v. White

Sir Stafford Cripp's remarks on his proposals about immediate changes are characteristic of the *"suppressio veri, suggestio falsi"* method so often adopted by British officials with regard to India. He only said: "We offered representative Indian political leaders immediate office in the Viceroy's Executive Council—a body of Ministers like those who advise your President." But he did not add a single word on the very point on which he had to admit that Congress parted company with him He suggested that what was offered and declined by Congress was an Executive Council very much like that of the United States. But he deliberately suppressed the many features which show the American Cabinet to be as different from the Indian Council as white is from black. However, even a schoolboy in India as well as in America knows that while the American President is elected the Indian Viceroy is constitutionally irresponsible. What would the Americans think of a "Cabinet" of American Ministers chosen by a non-American President imposed upon them by an outside authority? Sir Stafford also deliberately suppressed the fact that the one thing that mattered most in war, namely, effective control over national defence, wa denied to the Indian "Defence" Member. We had hoped that Sir Stafford would be above such misrepresentation. But probably no member of the British Government can escape the imperialist brush in dealing with India.

Reluctant To Transfer Power

Sir Stafford has excelled himself in misrepresenting Gandhiji's invitation to Britain to withdraw her rule in India. It is most unfair for him to refer to this fact with garbled quotations without making the slightest reference to Gandhiji's often-repeated qualification that the American and British troops can remain in India and fight Japan with free India's help under a treaty with her. But Sir Stafford's plan is to use subject India's resources in a way and a measure which she cannot determine or control. And he invites America also to join in this plan. What we wonder would the Americans do if they were in the position of India? It will be good for Britain and America to learn betimes the lesson of Burma and realise that the most effective resistance to Japan is a free India with her 400 millions fighting to preserve her freedom and not choosing the subjection to this or that power. Sir Stafford says: "American, Chinese, Indian and British soldiers must not be sacrificed in their gallant struggle for the liberty of the world by a political party manoeuvring in India or any other country." If Sir Stafford is afraid of the Congress Party, what prevents him from transferring power to an equitably balanced National Government? Such a Government he objected to on the frivolous plea that it would be irremovable. The fact is that Britain is not prepared to part with power at all. If she is really prepared to set up here, as Sir Stafford suggests, a body of Ministers like the American Executive, Congress will certainly not object to negotiations on that basis.

No Second Front?

The British have apparently reconsidered their scheme of carrying out thousand bomber raids on Germany. Except for the attack on Cologne which laid that city low the others have not been strikingly successful, the Ruhr and Bremen have had to be hammered again and again. But otherwise the R.A.F., while warring against more energy visiting German centres day and night. British fighters, too, have become more active and the pattern of the offensive as it emerges shows that the R.A.F. while warring against the U-boat menace, is also devoting itself to German rail and river traffic. If powerfully reinforced by the American Air Force, Nazi communications to and inside occupied western Europe can be effectively destroyed. But it seems that American participation on any considerable scale is still a long way off. On Sunday the American Air Force had its second outing, after an interval of about three weeks. But even then only seven fighters could be sent.

As it is, therefore, even the preliminaries of a second front are not being pushed forward with the speed and on the scale that the urgency of the war situation demands. In fact, so far as the invasion of western Europe is concerned, a pronouncement has just been made which almost puts every speculation at rest. Addressing a meeting of British miners, Mr. Ernest Bevin decribed the demand for a second front as "feeding" Goebbels and Hitler and quite bluntly declared:

"By creating division in the country our friends of the Left, who shout this slogan, are creating the very condition we want to avoid. I beg of those claiming to be Russia's 'special friends' not to try to force a reply on an issue which might be a great contributing issue but is not the only one and not the only way to win the war."

The indignant and threatening Mr. Bevin is a responsible member of the British War Cabinet. It is, therefore, clear that no second front is going to be created and Russia must fight alone till the winter.

India Ignored

A Reuter's message informs us that preparations are in progress in London for an exhibition of Allied Art, which the Directorate of Army Welfare and Education proposes to organise at the War Office and Dorland Mall in September and that as many as eleven countries, including America, Russia and China, will be represented in the show. The fact that no mention is made of India as a participant gives ground for assumption that she is not regarded as being entitled to a place in the rank of the countries involved in the war There has been, in recent years, a demand in England and also in India for a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art in London including its contemporary phase. Such as an exhibition has, so far, not materialised itself, because the friends of India in England are fond of devising, in defiance of the public opinion in this country, grandiose schemes which aim at displaying the past and not the present of India. One of them was the project of the Greater Indian Art Exhibition which was proposed by the Royal Academy of Art in 1939 but was postponed not in response to the protests made here as well as in England. Another was a photographic exhibition which was organised at the Imperial Institute in January 1941 by the India Society with the co-operation of the Warburg Institute. We strongly disapprove of the policy of proposing or organising exhibitions of Indian art in London without consultation with or the consent or co-operation of India.

Now comes the news of the Allied Art Exhibition. Exclusion of India therefrom will remind her that since she is not an independent country her art also cannot claim the privilege of standing in line with that of the Allied countries. Why should India be excluded from the scheme of the exhibition when her sons are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British and Allied soldiers? If the art of the Allied countries is sadly neglected because of the war, India's art has suffered, in no small degree through want of patronage and publicity even in the times of peace. It is a matter of regret that India, in spite of her increasing contribution to the war-effort, will be denied the opportunity of displaying her modern art in London if the scope of the exhibition will include—and most probably it will—the contemporary trends and output of the art of the Allied countries.

Frankly Speaking

Lull Or Stalemate?

The inactivity on the Egyptian front is, it is now being hinted, less in the nature of a short lull than in that of the beginning of a long stalemate with both sides more or less stabilised in their present positions. The Cairo correspondent of the London "Daily Herald", cabling to his paper after General Auchinleck's two-day offensive last week said: "Our immediate aim on the Egyptian battle front is the destruction of as much German and Italian equipment as possible, and the nature of the fighting is such that one should not look for extensive territorial gains at the moment. Our secondary objective is the ousting of the enemy from his prepared positions. Obviously it is unwise to allow the enemy to dig in to any substantial extent virtually on Alexandria's doorstep."

Auchinleck's Task

General Auchinleck has succeeded to a certain extent as regards the "immediate aim." But what about the "secondary object"? Marshal Rommel is known to be digging in and laying minefields helped by the lull which Auchinleck has been unable to break. Indeed, Reuter's special correspondent has now actually discovered that the narrow bottleneck front of 30 miles definitely favours the defenders whose fixed tanks and massed artillery can stop even the best divisions. That clearly implies that the position is going to be one of stabilised stalemate This serves Rommel whose alternative objectives are to conquer Egypt or to pin down British strength in Egypt. It can be made to serve Auchinleck if Axis equipment is destroyed substantially and supplies are not allowed to reach Rommel in any helpful quantity. But while Allied aircraft, submarines and light, naval forces are working hard, they will have to work much harder to achieve these immediate gains.

Floods In Sind

The floods in Sind have already wrought terrible havoc and they have not yet ceased. The whole of Sukkur Taluka, it is said, is practically under water and many villages are completely sub-merged over an area of 114 square miles. Over fifty thousand villagers have been rendered homeless, many having lost their cattle also. The total loss of property is estimated at crores of rupees. It is obvious that relief should be both prompt and on a vast scale. The province alone cannot cope with it and the Revenue Minister, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, has rightly appealed to the whole country to come to the succour of Sind. We fervently hope there will be prompt and generous response to the appeal from philanthropic individuals and institutions. The Minister requests funds to be sent to the Collector of Sukkur, who is organising relief in co-operation with popular bodies. According to an Associated Press message Congressmen have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the work of relief. This was to be expected. We trust Gandhiji and the Congress President will issue appeals for Congress help even from outside the province.

"STORY BEHIND CEYLON RICE PURCHASES"

The Sinhalese Association of Bombay has issued the following Statement:—

"It is with considerable surprise and pain that we read through an article contributed to your journal by an interested correspondent. The whole article contains a series of mis-statements which it appeared to be our duty to correct. We shall, therefore, be grateful to you for publishing the following extracts which we are quoting from the "Times of Ceylon" which will throw interesting light on the subject and set before the Indian public truth about the whole matter. The "Times of Ceylon" under date 2nd July writes as follows:—

"Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Acting Auditor-General, leaves for Bombay to-night, with a staff of audit clerks and stenographers, to investigate further, the representations made to the Government of Ceylon regarding the high prices at which rice and other food-stuffs for this country are said to have been purchased in India.

It is understood that representations were first made by the Assistant to the Trade Commissioner for Ceylon in Bombay, Mr. A. B. Mediwake, to the effect that the prices paid for the commodities purchased for Ceylon during the emergency were too high, and, in his opinion, an investigation should be launched.

His representations were later said to have been supported by the president of the Ceylon Association in Bombay who made one or two visits to Ceylon to place such information as he had with these whom he thought should be acquainted with it.

These representations, it is said, deal with not only the prices paid for foodstuffs but also the quality. The allegation made is that, owing to lack of supervision, neglect of duty or for whatever cause or causes, third and fourth rate rice and other food-stuffs have been sent to Ceylon at prices in excess of the market rate for number one quality of that particular commodity.

Documents placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Secretary in support of the representations made are said to have been examined first and a report obtained before Government ordered an enquiry to be made on the spot.

It is understood that Mr. Mediwake, who has returned to Ceylon after his term of office at the Ceylon House in Bombay, has been ordered to accompany Mr. Kanagaratnam to Bombay".

The complainant in this instance is understood to be Mr. Mediwake and to suppose that he had entered into any rice contracts with Mr. M. H. Kantawala is quite absurd. The claim put forward by your correspondent cannot, therefore, be supported. Mr. Mediwake had a duty to perform by the country and, if he has brought any irregularities of the Trade Commissioner to the notice of his Government, such an action can be characterised as anti-Indian move by only an interested party who has some shady transaction to hide. Our association desires that this country should give full support to the Acting Auditor-General to conduct his enquiries unhindered as it is prejudicial to the interests of all concerned to prejudge a case before any enquiry. It is the duty of all to help the investigators to come to an impartial conclusion. Threats and intimidation and attempts at blackmail only spoil a just cause. If the parties feel that they are right, the best that they can do is to give all the help possible to the Auditor-General to find out the truth. Let them come before the Auditor-General and lead evidence in vindication of their claims to honesty. The assertion that the Minister is supposed to have said that nothing is wrong with the purchases is not true at all. What the Minister said was that the matter is in the hands of the Auditor-General and the Council should not prejudge the case till the report is out. The Sinhalese Association invites all parties to give evidence in vindication of the truth."

Mahatma Explains His Plans

Interview With British And American Journalists

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":

Three press correspondents stayed after the Working Committee in order to have a leisurely interview with Gandhiji for a full clarification of certain questions. They had already been present at the general press interview the day before, but they thought their countries would be specially interested in certain questions, and they tried to represent the mind of the average man in their respective countries. Mr. Steele represented the "Chicago Daily News," Mr. Stewart Emeny, "News Chronicle", and Mr. Richard Jen the "Central News Agency of China".

THE PROGRAMME

Mr. Emeny was full of doubts and fears—at any rate he represented the doubts and fear of the average Englishman. "Could you give me an idea of the plans of your movement? Would it include breach of the Salt Laws, calling out Government servants and labour?"

Gandhiji made a full reply to the question: "As I said yesterday the programme covers every activity of a strictly non-violent character included in a mass movement. Therefore undoubtedly the things you have mentioned are included. But it is not my intention to undertake at once any over-whelming programme. I want to watch and see, because whatever may be said to the contrary, even in conducting the movement I want to guard against a sudden outburst of anarchy or a state of things which may be calculated to invite Japanese aggression. I believe that India's demand is fundamental. It is indispensable for national existence as I conceive it to be. Therefore I shall take every precaution I can to handle the movement gently, but I would not hesitate to go to the extremest limit, if I find that no impression is produced on the British Government or the Allied Powers. I hold it to be legitimate to make the Allied Powers responsible for all that may happen in India, because it is open to them in the interests of the common cause to prevent the happening of anything that might disturb the even course of the war. I think I have sufficiently answered your very pertinent question. I am unable to give you a more detailed answer, not because I want to suppress or shirk it, but I am not ready with a planned programme as yet"

"It will be your biggest movement?"

"Yes, my biggest movement".

TIME LIMIT?

"But if there is no response," asked Mr. Emeny, "what time limit would you set before launching your campaign?"

"Assuming that the A. I. C. C. confirms the resolution, there will be some time—but not very long—taken. As far as I can see just now it may be a week or two".

"But you will give time?"

"Of course—as I have always done before launching on every struggle".

"If the Viceroy asks you to go to Delhi, will you accept his invitation?"

"Oh, yes. And then you forget that the Viceroy and I have become personal friends, if a public man and a Viceroy may be so called".

Knowing what the Government has always done Mr. Emeny put a plain blunt question: "Will your campaign collapse if Government sent you and thousands of your followers to jail?"

"I hope not," said Gandhiji laughing heartily, "on the contrary it should gain strength if it has any vitality".

WHY NOT A TRUCE?

And now Mr. Emeny pleaded, "With the enemy at the gates, what is your objection to calling a truce?"

"This struggle has been conceived" said Gandhiji, "in order to avert a catastrophe. At the critical moment an un-free India is likely to become a hindrance rather than a help. The Congress resolution itself hints at the possibility of a large number of Indians going over to the Japanese side—if they effected a landing on the Indian shores—as we now know happened in Burma, Malay and for aught I know Singapore too. I am of the opinion that this might have been prevented at least so far as Burma is concerned, if she had been made independent. But it was not done. We know the result. We are determined so far as it is humanly possible to secure our Independence, so that no India worth the name would then think of going over to the Japanese side. It would then become as much India's interest, as the Allies' interest, to resist Japanese aggression with all her might"

MORAL DUTY

"But with time so short, don't you think you have a moral duty to stand beside the Russians and the Chinese?" was Mr. Emeny's next question. If Gandhiji was keen on winning a dialectical advantage over his questioner, he might simply have said, "Whose moral duty is greater—that of the Allies to make India Free or that of an un-free India to help the Allies?" But, no. He clamly replied: "Don't you see if it was a purely personal question, what you say would have been perfectly possible. But even with the combined influence of every member of the Working Committee, it would have been impossible to enthuse the masses in favour of the Allied cause, which they do not understand, cannot understand."

"But", said Mr. Emeny, "I have the feeling myself that you could if you would, with your tremendous authority with the masses, do anything. They are sure to listen to you".

"You credit me with an influence which I wish I had, but I assure you, I do not possess. And in proof of this I shall give you two solid facts. If I had that influence you will agree that we would already have won our Independence without causing any trouble to anybody. But, as you know, I have no influence, nor has the Working Committee with the Muslim League and the Princes. That is one solid fact. Then, there is another thing. During the last war as you perhaps know. I had thrown myself heart and soul into it. I had become a voluntary recruiting agent for the British. And I began my agency in the district in which I had just been leading a campaign for agricultural relief with fair success. I should have made great headway there. But I tell you I did not do so. I used to walk miles in the hot burning sun in order to collect recruits and to make an impression on the people about the urgency of it But I could not. You will see, therefore, that my influence great as it may appear to outsiders, is strictly limited. I may have considerable influence to conduct a campaign for redress of popular grievances because people are ready and need a helper. But I have no influence to direct people's energy in a channel in which they have no interest".

"Then, what part of the people, you think, will believe in your movement?" put in Mr. Steele.

"I wish I could tell you definitely. It is all problematical. I simply trade on the absolute purity of the cause and the equal purity of the means which are non-violent".

AMERICAN OPINION MAY BE ANTAGONISED

"Are you not apprehensive", added Mr. Steele, "that the Working Committee's resolution will antagonise American opinion?"

"Of course it may. But I have never embarked upon any campaign in the belief that I would have world sympathy at my back. On the contrary, the odds, almost in every case, have been against me. And in the very first Satyagraha struggle which started in South Africa, every outward element was hostile to me. I had stated then—though I had no experience of the working of Satyagraha that I have now—that a handful though we were in the midst of millions who had no sympathy for us, we had to rely upon our own inner strength and the absolute justice of our cause. And that sustained us through the long-drawn-out agony lasting eight years. I do not know why I should lose the sympathy of the American people, or the British people, for that matter. And why should they fight shy of a just demand for absolute freedom?"

"Speaking as an American," said Mr. Steele, "I can say that the reaction of many Americans would be that a movement for freedom may be unwise at this moment for it would lead to complications in India which may be prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war."

"This belief is born of ignorance," replied Gandhiji. "What possible internal complication can take place if the British Government declare to-day that India is absolutely independent? It would be in my opinion the least risk the Allies could take on behalf of the war effort. I am open to conviction. If anybody could convince me that in the midst of war, the British Government cannot declare India free without jeopardizing the war effort, I should like to hear the argument. I have not as yet heard any cogent one."

OPEN TO CONVICTION

"If you were convinced, would you call off the campaign?"

"Of course. My complaint is that all these good critics talk *at* me, swear *at* me, but never condescend to talk *to* me."

The Chinese friend now took his turn. He said, "You have implicit faith in non-violence. But we have seen that armed resistance alone can succeed against the Japanese?"

"China never tried any experiment in non violence. That the Chinese remained passive for some time is no proof that it was a non-violent attitude. For the first time in history non-violence instead of being confined to individuals, religious enthusiasts and mystics, has been brought down to the political field and been experimented on by vast masses of mankind. Just imagine, that instead of a few Indians, or even a million of so, all 400,000,000 Indians were non-violent, would Japan make any headway in India unless they were intent upon exterminating all the four hundred million?"

"If India were made of four hundred million Gandhis—" interrupted Mr. Steele.

"Here," said Gandhiji, "we come to brass tacks. That means India is not sufficiently non-violent. If we had been, there would have been no parties, and there would be no Japanese attack. I know non-violence is limited in both numbers and quality, but deficient as it is in both these respects, it has made a great impression and infused life into the people which was absent before. The awakening that showed itself on April 6, 1919, was a matter of surprise to every Indian. I cannot to-day account for the response we then had from every nook and corner of the country where no public worker had ever been. We had not then gone among the masses, we did not know we could go and speak to them."

"What can Free India do for China?" was Mr. Jen's question.

"If India were to listen to me, she would give non-violent help to China. But I know that will not be. Free India would want to be militarist. She will then get all the materials and men she needs—although it appears that China with her vast populations will not need men. To-day unfree India cannot send a single person to China. I go further—Free India can even plead with Japan and Japan will have to listen."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

"Can you give me an idea who would take the lead in forming a Provisional Government—you, Congress, or the Muslim League?"

"The Muslim League certainly can; the Congress can. If everything went right, it would be a combined leadership. No *one* party would take the lead."

"Would it be within the present constitutional structure?"

"The constitution will be dead" said Gandhiji "The Government of India Act of 1935 *is* dead. The I.C.S. would have to go and it might be anarchy but there *need* be no anarchy, if the British withdraw with goodwill. "Free India Government" would set up a constitution suited to Indian genius, evolved without dictation from outside. But whether India would be cut up into autonomous provinces or not, I do not know. The permanent structure may take time—all the time the war may require. But the Provisional Government may continue to function. It may be somewhat after the pattern of the present Government, but with great modification. The two communities will certainly work in hearty combination. It would be a combination not superimposed but brought about by internal effort. The dictating factor will not be an outside one, but wisdom. And I believe there will be abundant wisdom among us."

"Would the Viceroy cease to exist as such?"

"We shall be friends *even* then, but on a par, and I have no doubt that Lord Linlithgow will welcome the day when he will be one of the people."

WHY NOT TO-DAY?

"Why can't all this be done to-day, without the British withdrawal?" said Mr. Emeny returning to the charge.

"The answer is simple. Why can't a prisoner do a thing which a free man can do? You may not have been behind prison bars, but I have been and I know. Imprisonment means civil death, and I suggest to you that the whole of India is civilly dead. The very breath is controlled by British power. Then there is another experience that you lack. You have not been a member of a nation that has been under subjection for several centuries. Our *habit* has been that we can never be free. You know the case of Shri Subhas Bose, a man of great self-sacrifice who might have had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, but who is now an exile because he cannot possibly tolerate this helpless condition and feels that he must seek the help of Germany and Japan.

"You have said there is no more room for negotiation. Does it mean that you would ignore any conciliatory gesture if it was made?" was the final question put on behalf of all the three.

NEGOTIATIONS?

"So far as we are concerned, we have closed our hearts. As we have said in our resolution all hopes have been dashed to pieces. The burden is shifted. But it is open to America, to Britain, to China and even to Russia to plead for India which is pining for freedom. And if an acceptable proposal is made, it would certainly be open to the Congress or any other party to entertain and accept it. It would be churlish on our part if we said 'we don't want to talk to anybody and we will by our own strong hearts expel the British.' Then the Congress Committee won't be meeting; there would be no resolutions; and I should not be seeing press representatives."

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Allied line now runs roughly from El Eisa (Hill of Jesus) west of El Alamein and due south to the Qattara depression boundary—30 to 40 miles in all. The narrowness of the front has brought its complications to the present attackers just as it helped them to stay Rommel's headlong drive at the beginning of this month.

—Reuter's Special Correspondent.

* * *

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is reported to have declined to comment on Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan's statement that if the British withdrew the Japanese would occupy India in a week.

We agree with Maulana Azad. Sir Md. Zafrullah's statement doesn't deserve any comment.

* * *

Criticising the Congress Mr. Sardesai, a Communist leader recently released, is reported to have said at Thana that the attitude of the British public apropos of Imperialism had undergone a considerable change.

All right, Comrade.

* * *

An American paper welcomes the lifting of the ban on the Indian Communist Party as a Government move to gain an ally.

Whether or no the British compel Hitler to fight on two fronts, our Comrades must perforce deal with a double menace, the Fascist and the alliance with Government. The one is a frontal danger, the other sort embarrasses the rear and the flanks.

* * *

The Chinese Minister in Australia has protested against Japanese atrocities in China.

He may rest assured that all the United Nations will unhesitatingly support him—now.

* * *

"Do not talk to me about a second front..."—Ernest Bevin member of British War Cabinet in a speech to Welsh miners.

That's that.

* * *

And as if to make it even more clear that there was nothing doing, Mr. Bevin repeated colleague Lyttleton's warning about eighty vital days.

But what the lonely Russians have to note even more apprehensively is that the vital interregnum stands still. The 80 days set down by Mr. Lyttleton over a week ago still remain 80 days.

* * *

Royal Air Force Bombers were over Germany last (Monday) night.—London report.

The sensational thing is that they were over Germany on the second consecutive night.

* * *

New U. S. Air-field In Britain.
—Headline

But few U. S. aircraft over Germany.

* * *

Handing a flag to a body of his youth organisation, Marshal Petain is reported to have said "I am sure this flag always will follow the path of honour."

Then it will have to cease to follow the Old Man of Vichy.

* * *

"The greatest man that ever lived was Johnson—broad-minded, tolerant, generous, big-hearted and brilliant yet he died with all his talents unsuspected."

"How did you manage to find out so much about him?"

"I married his widow."

Change In Tariff Structure Opposed

Mr. Setalvad On Bombay Govt.'s War Risk Insurance

The Bombay Government's plan for introducing a scheme for covering properties other than factories situated in some of the important towns in the Bombay Presidency was referred to by Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association at its fourteenth annual general meeting, on Monday.

The Chairman stated: "We welcome the Scheme, but before it is put into final shape, it would be necessary for Government to consider the views of those affected by the proposals, in order that it may meet the requirements of property owners."

The Chairman also referred to insurance legislation in Indian States, the Insurance Act and rules, Insurance Advisory Committee, war risks insurance in India, tariff situation, right of subrogation under a fire policy, and other life insurance problems.

The following were elected as office-bearers for the year 1942:

Mr. J. C. Setalvad (Chairman), Mr. Mathuradas Dwarkadas (Vice-Chairman), and Messrs. Albert Smith, B. K. Shah, Vijaisinh Govindji, S. K. Dehlavi and B. K. Setalvad as committee members.

Mr. J. C. SETALVAD, Chairman at the 14th Annual General Meeting of Indian Insurance Companies' Association.

SETALVAD'S SPEECH

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. J. C. Setalvad:

"It is my firm opinion that no change whatsoever should be made in the present tariff structure which is working satisfactorily and that Indian companies members of this Association would oppose tooth and nail any proposal which would result or is likely to result in breaking off the present tariff structure. All of us have realised in the past that the consequences resulting from such move always hard hit Indian companies as 90 per cent. of their total business comes from the public of this country as compared with foreign companies whose Indian business is hardly five per cent of their total world business."

Thus observed Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay, presiding over the 14th annual general meeting on Monday. He also deplored the proposal of the Calcutta Insurance Association which seeks to create two classes of agents with different terms of remuneration thereby vitiating the fundamental principle of allowing all companies to compete on equal terms and thought that they were detrimental to the interests of all Indian insurance companies. He, therefore, appealed to the member companies to oppose that proposal which was "purely discriminatory in its very nature."

"During the last year," stated Mr. Setalvad, "correspondence was exchanged between the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) regarding the disabilities placed upon companies represented in Bombay by chief agency firms in respect of their business in the mofussil. The Fire Offices' Committee contended that it was the elementary principle that all companies operating in a particular field should be entitled to equal opportunities for giving service to their clients and that it was not reasonable or equitable that some offices, merely because of the nature of their representation in Bombay, should occupy a better position in the mofussil than other companies.

"The proposals of the Fire Offices' Committee were considered by our Association and we were unanimously opposed to the suggested revision. It was felt that it would be a retrograde step which will weaken the tariff structure resulting in uneconomic competition leading to higher acquisition cost. All of you will agree with me that the Bombay Agency Rules should not be changed for the sake of a few companies since the Rules are the result of detailed and lengthy consideration and are subscribed to by all. On the contrary, the best solution for companies who have no branches in Bombay would be that they should open their branches in Bombay and fall in line with other companies.

"It is my firm opinion that no change whatsoever should be made in the present tariff structure which is working satisfactorily and that Indian companies member of this Association would oppose tooth and nail any proposal which would result or is likely to result in breaking off the present tariff structure, as all of us have realised in the past that the consequences resulting from such move always hard hit Indian companies since 90 per cent. of their total business comes from the public of this country as compared to foreign companies whose Indian business is hardly five per cent. of their total world business.

CALCUTTA MOVE

"The other important matter to which I have to draw the attention of member companies is regarding the tariff situation in Calcutta where there is no control over the commission of employers of agents. The Calcutta Insurance Association has recently put forward a proposal which seeks to create two classes of agents with different terms of remuneration. This proposal is opposed to the principle laid down by this Association that there should be one class of agents with uniform terms of remuneration. The type of classification now sought under the proposal of the Calcutta Association goes further than even this, as some agents are to have concessions. Some agents are to have uncontrolled agents and others controlled and/or uncontrolled agents. This differentiation of insurance companies vitiates the fundamental principle that all member companies of an Association should compete with each other on equal terms. The proposals are, therefore, purely discriminatory in nature and detrimental to the interests of all Indian insurance companies. So long as the class of uncontrolled agents will continue, it would not result in reduction in acquisition cost which is absolutely necessary in the interests of all insurance companies operating in India. I, therefore, appeal to the member companies to oppose these proposals which are purely discriminatory in their very nature."

SUBROGATION RIGHT

Last year, continued Mr. Setalvad, an important issue had arisen regarding the doctrine of subrogation as applied to a fire policy. In the last riot cases in Ahmedabad, it had been suggested that in ascertaining the compensation to be awarded to claimants for the loss or damage to property, the amount, if any, received by the claimants from insurance companies under a policy of riot insurance should be deducted. The effect of the decision was to throw the burden of the loss or damage on the insurers, while it was the contention of the insurance companies that the idea of deducting the amount of insurance from the amount of compensation to be awarded for the loss or damage was opposed to the provisions of section 25 A of the Bombay District Police Act and it was also opposed to well recognised principles of subrogation applicable to the policies of insurance and claims thereunder. He was happy that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association took up the matter on behalf of member companies.

In the appeal, the Commissioner of the Northern Division held that the insurer was entitled to be put in the place of the assured upon payment of loss and if at a subsequent time the assured received compensation from other sources, for the loss sustained by him, the insurer was entitled to recover from the assured any sum which he might have received in excess of the loss sustained by him. This decision laid down for all times the fundamental principle that the doctrine of subrogation did apply to a fire policy.

WAR RISKS COVER

After explaining the schemes of war risks insurance introduced by the Government, the President of the Association expressed the view that the provision in the Ordinance to cover damage to factories or plants from measures taken by Government with a view to denying facilities to the enemy made it quite clear that those who would suffer as the result of the scorched earth policy would be compensated. He was also happy to state that the Government of India had issued an amending Ordinance under which those of the Native States desiring to introduce, in their respective jurisdiction, a scheme on the lines of the British Indian scheme would be given ample opportunities and facilities by the Government. He was sure that that step would meet the requirements of those having enormous interests in the various Indian States.

While Mr. Setalvad welcomed the scheme of the Government of Bombay for insurance of non-factory buildings, he felt that before it was put into final shape, it would be necessary for Government to consider the views of those affected by the proposal in order that it might meet the requirements of property owners. The rate of premium should be such as not to prove burdensome to property owners. He thought that the scheme was doubtless sound since it was based on the British War Damage Act, but felt that the valuation of buildings used for commercial and residential purposes and the payment of claims should be on the same basis as adopted by insurance companies for fire insurance.

Mr. Setalvad informed the members that the Association had been able, through the good offices of the Commerce Member and the Insurance Superintendent, reciprocity as regards deposits from the States of Baroda and Mysore and Travancore had reduced the deposits substantially. Yet, they were still required to send to certain States their returns for the amount of business written in their respective territories which looking to the small volume of business written in those States made it more difficult to submit separate returns to each Indian State. The attention of the Insurance Superintendent was drawn recently to this state of affairs in order to enable him to take up the matter personally.

AGENTS' COMMISSION

Though the Insurance Act had been in operation for three years, no voluntary efforts were made by any of the sister associations to restrict the commission of "employers of agents". The major parts of the country were under the control of the Calcutta Insurance Association but there was practically no control over the commission of chief agents. As a result, the advantages such as reduction in cost of acquisition secured by the regulation of commission in Bombay Province under the Rules of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association were lost by the companies. He recalled the efforts of his Association in that direction and said that it was high time for Government to amend section 40 of the Insurance Act in order to restrict the remuneration of employers of agents.

The formation of the Insurance Advisory Committee had, according to Mr. Setalvad proved very useful for which he thanked the Commerce Member. He hoped that as a result, the insurance interests and the insurance department might come closer in order to solve mutual difficulties regarding the working of the Act. The President also referred to the life insurance problems discussed at the last meeting of the Committee and pleaded for relaxing the restrictions on investment of funds of life offices and suspension of bonus for war period. He also felt that the question of granting concessions to the policyholders of Indian companies evacuated to India from the countries overrun by Japan should be left to the discretion of the individual companies since any statutory measure might lead to complications.

"The question of suspension of bonus during the period of the War was discussed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee and it was pointed out at the meeting that the majority of the old established British Insurance Companies had voluntarily decided not to distribute their valuation surplus during the period of War. This decision of British Offices in so far as the declaration of bonus was concerned had more than one factor in its make-up, but the primary consideration which actuated them was the conservation of the strength in the fund on a basis equitable to all policyholders. With this in mind, coupled with consideration as to the future value of Securities, the net rate of interest likely to be earned and the increase in mortality which may be experienced during the war, led all inevitably to suspend declaration of bonus during the War period. I think you will all agree with me that no one at the present time could venture to prophecy, for instance, what rate of interest will prevail after the war, a factor which is of supreme importance to Insurance institutions. It is therefore my personal opinion that in the best interests of Indian Insurance Companies as a whole, distribution of bonus by Registered Insurers in India should be deferred by Statute during the War period in order that they may successfully face adverse factors which the war will leave behind".

In this connection he said:—

The President welcomed two more new member companies bringing the total membership to 16 as against six in the first year of the Association. He was sure that the present membership would give increased strength to the Association in order to enable it to face adverse factors affecting Indian insurance interests as a whole. The occupation of Malaya, Singapore and Burma had greatly affected insurance business of the member companies, but the premium income now continued to be steady owing to inflated prices of commodities.

"I take this opportunity", concluded Mr. Setalvad, "of thanking the industrialists and business men of the country for the unstinted support they have been giving to Indian insurance companies and I once again appeal to them to give their increased support in order that indigenous insurance companies may attain a position in which they can play the same part that is being played by the banking and shipping institutions".

COMMISSION HOUSE BUYING IN N.-Y. COTTON

Scattered Hedging

Bombay, July 27

On Saturday, the New York cotton market was steady. There was commission house and New Orleans buying and short covering on technical consideration. Senator Smith proposes to reintroduce legislation revising parity price basis for agriculturals. Later there was scattered hedging and weekend profit-taking.

The market opened at a rise of 12 points with October 18.69 and declined to 18.60 on realising. The market finally closed at a net rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 19.94c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 18.97c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton after declining to the lowest level since June 27 on extensive liquidation induced by anti-inflation moves in Washington, prices advanced on mill price-fixing and covering in anticipation of a technical rally. Latterly, prices again reacted with operators inclined to hold off and wait. It is understood the Congressional leaders have urged President Roosevelt to curb wages and farm prices through executive orders rather than new legislation.

The Department of Agriculture announces the termination of the export subsidy programme as the war has made continuation unnecessary.

According to Southern advices crop developments are favourable with picking and ginning under way in the lower Rio Grande Valley, while the labour situation is less stringent than many anticipated.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest ..... mutilated
New York October lowest ..... mutilated
(11-30 a.m.) ..... 18.60+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade and scattered buying. Small offerings. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25

October	18.63+06
December	18.78+09
January	18.82+09
March	18.92+08
May	19.00+09
July	19.04+09

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 352/8, for I.C.C January and declined to Rs. 351/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 353/8. Broach J/A delivery after declining to Rs. 212/8 improved to Rs. 314. The market was quiet but is awaiting reaction.

The market remained quiet with a limited turnover but towards the close there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 345/8. Scattered covering appeared but considerable nervous selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 344/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. January	Rs.	345	0 0
I. C. C. March		336	0 0
BROACH July/August		207	12 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract January below New York January 514 cent points at 331.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 27

On Saturday, London markets were closed. London gold was quoted at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London silver stood at 23 1/2d and New York Spot silver was quoted at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was fairly steady with improved demand for gold. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	Rs.	52 11	0
Ashad		52 10	0
Shravan		52 9	6
Sovereigns		39 7	0
SILVER			
Ready		84 13	0
Ashad		84 4	0
Shravan		84 6	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 27

Groundnuts August—			
Opening		62 12	0
Highest		64 2	0
Lowest		60 6	0
Closing		61 7	0
Castorseeds September—			
Highest		64 2	0
Opening		63 4	0
Lowest		61 8	0
Closing		62 8	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening		31 13	0
Highest		32 2	0
Lowest		31 2	0
Closing		31 6	0
Linseed September—			
Closing		2 13	0

Central Expenditure Exceeds Revenue

The latest statement of the Central Government's monthly accounts shows that excluding periodical adjustments and the transactions of Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, expenditure in the first two months of the current financial year exceeded revenue by 16¼ crores as against 10 3/4 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Revenue this year is better by 3/4 crore but Defence expenditure has increased by 6 crores.

Cheques Cleared

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 24-7-42 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,22,459
Amount of cheques—21,66,39,501-0-5

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 27

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 248 October 250
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 298 October 300
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 409 October 414
Yarn No. 40s August 550 October 555
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay July 27

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	135	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	169	0 0

Tone:—Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations:

	Dollars
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	41
Electric Power and Light Pfd	22
American Telephone and Telegraph	115 1/8
New York Central and Hudson River R R 5 per cent 2013	5 01/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	31 1/2
Union Pacific	71 3/4
N Y Chicago and Louis 6 per cent Pfd	41 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	53
U S Steel	47 1/2
Crucible Steel	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	25
Int Nickel of Canada	26 1/8
Chrysler Motors	61
General Motors	38 3/4
Eaton Manufacturing	30 1/4
Sears Roebuck	55 1/2
Dupont de Nemous	117
Socony	7 7/8
National City Bank of N Y	23 7/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955	67

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 25

Broach July/August highest 218 lowest 214 closing 214

Indian Cotton Contract January highest 352 lowest 356 1/2 closing 356

Indian Cotton Contract March highest 352 1/2 lowest 347 1/4 closing 347 1/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 27

The market continued to rule quiet and prices showed a tendency to ease off. Tata Deferreds kept a little lower at 1500 and Tata Ordinaries were easier at 300. Textiles also displayed a dull tone. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 1285 and Centuries at 502-8. Indian Irons stood at 27.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1510) 1505 1500
Tata Ordinaries (302) 301 300
Tata Ordinary 300; Tata Deferred 1500; Indian Iron 27; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/2; Bombay Dyeing 1285; Central India 373/12; Century 502/8; Gokak 261/4; Kohinoor 501/4; Simplex 207; Andhra Valley 1645; Tata Hydro 173/2; Tata Power 1557/8; Associated Cement 171; Belapur 223/12; Bombay Burma (old) 215.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 27

The local share bazar remained entirely closed as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Girdharlal Trikamlal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 27

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks Buying 90 Days St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON/NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs 329 1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2 D D 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D 294 3/4

LONDON/BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil

LONDON/STOCKHOLM
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128

MEXICO/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs 62.04

LISBON/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55

AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Very easy

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

CALCUTTA, July 27

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady after the week-end. The volume of business remained as usual very satisfactory. Government securities were unchanged.

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 Rs. 101/15; 3 per cent Defence Loan 1949/52 Rs. 99/12 small odd lot; 3 per cent G P 80 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 53/8; 3 1/2 per cent G P 93 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108 small lot 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108 small odd lot

Banks: Imperial conty 380 ex div; Reserve 100/8.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat 51/8; Sara Serajganj 101.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 5/15; Bengal Nagpur ord 23/4; Bowreah 399 small odd lot; A Pref 164 small odd lot; do B Pref 100 small odd lot; Cawnpore Textiles 9/15; Elgin Mills 34/9; New Victoria ord 5/14

Coals: Bengal 358; East Indian 15/6; Lakurka 11/9; Nazira 8; North Damuda 4/15; Tatcher 2/1.

Jutes: Budge Budge 322/8 ex div; do pref 148 small lot ex div; Chitavalsan 14/6; Dalhousie pref 147/8; Gondalpara 1040 small lot; India 348; Kinnison pref 152; National 20/8 ex div; Nellimarla 11/8; Reliance pref 152; Sree Luchminarain 13.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 2; Indian Copper 2/3; Dalmia Cement ord 15/12; Dalmia Cement defd 3/8; Aikali and Chemical ord 19/2; Bengal Chemical pref 17/15; Bharatia Elec Steel 14/4; Braithwaite and Co 8/12 ct; Britannia Building and Iron 11/1; Indian Iron 27/2; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 35/10; Steel Corpn ord 16/15; British Ceylon Corpn 5/10; B I Corpn ord 5/1; do pref 176; Calcutta Silk 9; Calcutta Trams ord 13/13 c div; Indian Cables 23/3; Indian Rubber Manfg 26/4; Ivan Jones 1/15; Northern India Oil pref 101 ct; India Paper Pulp 147 c div; Orient Paper ord 21/2; Sree Gopal Paper 16/14; do pref 136; Star Paper 15/12; Titaghur Paper ord 19/10 ct; Midnapore Zemindary 72/8; India General Navgn ord 78 small lot; Carew and Co ord 12/14; Champaran 24/2; Raza 32/4.

Teas: Bateli 7/8; Numburnadi 7/10 ct; Koopacherra 9/6; Sarugaon 12; Tezpore 8/12; do pref 14/8.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1933/50 Calcutta Municipal 101/4; 5 1/2 per cent 1920/50 do 109/4 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent 1951 do 109; 5 1/4 per cent 1951/61 do 115/12; 5 per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust 105/8; 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 90 small lot ct.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 27

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 182 28 172 35 172 42 164 49-56 162

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 120/8 24 113/4 28 110 35 109 42 106 49-56 104/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 150 Rosita Rs. 145 Country make Rs. 110 Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 90 per cwt.

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 168

Market tone: Copper 1st Teji Mandi fixed at Rs. 168. Market steady with a firm tone.

Controlled Prices Of Articles

(Controlled and fair retail prices of articles of foodstuffs in the Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay).

Article. Controlled Prices.	Unit.	Prices Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Pissi or Nasik	per paylee	0	9	6
Wheat Khandwa	"	0	10	9
Burma Rice	"	0	12	0
Rice Kusma	"	0	11	0
Rice Country (Bhiwandi)	"	0	14	9
Rice Country (Panvel)	"	0	12	6
Indian Sugar	per seer	0	6	0
Wimco Matches 50 sticks	2 boxes	0	1	0
Kerosene Oil:—				
Retail shop price	per 1/4 gallon	0	4	3
Itinerent dealer or hawker per 1/4 gallon		0	4	9
Fair Prices (based on wholesale quotations on 21-7-1942.)				
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	per paylee	0	9	6
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	"	0	9	6
Bajri Kelni Ordinary	"	0	10	0
Gram Bands	"	0	9	6
Tur Dal Cawnpore Dry No 2	"	0	13	0
Tur Dal Surti Oiled (Superior)	"	1	1	0
Masur Dal Superior	"	0	12	0
Chana Dal No. 1	"	0	12	0
Ghee Porbunder	per lb.	1	1	0
Butter (Poisons)	"	1	6	0
Cocoanut oil	"	0	5	6
Groundnut Oil	"	0	4	9
Mutton (Sheep and Goat) 1st Class	"	0	7	0
Eggs (Hen's) Graded 'Agmark' A.	per doz.	0	12	0
Eggs (Hen's) ungraded	"	0	10	0
Pork 1st sort (Stamped 'P.1')	per lb.	0	10	0
Beef 1st sort (Cow-stamped C-1)	"	0	4	6
Potatoes (India)	"	0	3	0
Onions	"	0	0	9
Charcoal	per maund	0	14	0

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bhajans. 5-15 Zohra Jamal. 5-30 Indu Balu 5-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-25 Jawahi Bamia. 7-30 Chandabai. 8-45 V. A. Kagalkar. 7 Geet Aur Bhajan 7-15 Kitabon Ki Baten. 7-30 Bhajan. 7.35 It has happened. 7-40 Zohra Jamal. 7.55 Jhinjhoti on Sarangi. 8 Bhajans. 8-15 For villagers only 9-50 Kamod on Sitar. 10 V. A. Kagalkar. 10-15 Chandabai. 10-30 Zohra Jamal.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Alah Rakhibai. 8-25 P Mohite 8-35 V. D Jogiekar. 8-50 News in Marathi 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Krishnadas Porbandarwala. 9-20 Nisar Ahmed. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi Kafi. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati geets. 1-30 News in English. 1.35 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Krishnadas Porbandarwala. 5-15 J. P. Mohile. 5-25 Allah Rakhibai. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Abhang. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's hall hour. 7 Our Municipality. 7-15 Saraswati Mane. 7-45 News commentary 7-50 V D Jogiekar. 8 Alah Rakhabai. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Through thirty years. 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Victorine Mich de Souza. 10-15 Harry Horlick and his Orchestra. 10-35 Hilda Francois.

Bombay II—Programme

41.64 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 8 Bhajan. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Saraswati Mane. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay I.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

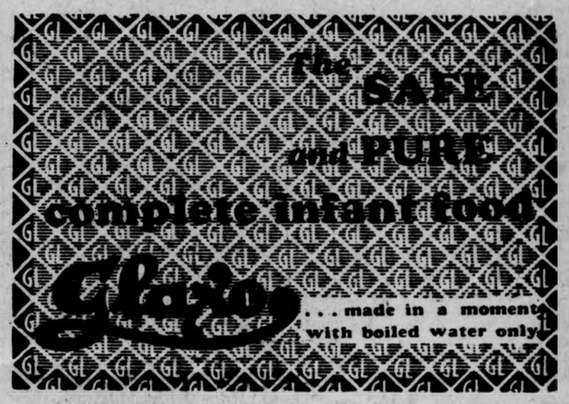
51.48 metres (4,850 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Saraswati Mane. 9-40 V. D. Jogiekar. 9-50 Allah Rakhibai. 10 Alamgir Khan. 10-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

Today's Broadcast On Congress Resolution By Sir Cowasji

BOMBAY July 27.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir will broadcast a talk in English on "the Congress Resolution' from All-India Radio, Bombay, to-morrow at 8-30 p. m.—A. P.



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Regd. No. B 1065

Tuesday, July 28, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Sandhurst Rd., Bombay 4.

The Half-Column By "Dim."

I have had a very interesting letter from a young Indian. He says: "Let me assure you that I am in no mood to rake up the past. In my mind I have not a drop of enmity towards the British people as such. But I do feel that their hypocrisy is disgusting. You can say it is their stupidity. India's independence is necessary not so much because it is morally just, but because an all-out war-effort on our part is otherwise unthinkable. They may refuse to learn the lessons of Malaya, Singapore, Burma, but we can do so only at our peril. We have watched our brothers and sisters in China, in Spain and in Russia fight against tremendous odds and have asked ourselves: 'Where does this indomitable will to conquer come from?' And we know the answer. The whole world knows it now. It is that glow of freedom that inspires Common people and raises them to great heights."

* * *

He continues elsewhere: "Let us take the crucial problem of defence. Many of us think that in the field of military tactics British generals have not specialized in guerrilla tactics and that British propaganda lacks conviction and is insipid. Now suppose we want to invite a Chinese General to lead our armies against Japan or a Russian to train our Guerrillas, or a man like Tom Wintringham or Dunbar to organize our home guards or for a matter of that we plan to send a young Indian to Moscow to work sometime under Lozovsky, their propaganda chief, will that be allowed?"

* * *

He adds: "My sole intention in writing this was to draw your attention to the fact that there are many young men and women in this country who support the Congress policy, not because they are sentimental nationalists, but because they see no other way of making the Britishers understand."

REFRESHING REX COOLING
Lime Juice
CORDIAL

Gandhiji's Assurance To Andhra Harijan Workers

MADRAS, July 27.

Workers of the Andhra Provincial Adi Dravida Federation had talks recently with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardna regarding the welfare of the Harijan community as a whole. Several important questions affecting the community's interests were put to Gandhiji for his considered opinion. Gandhiji, it is understood, promised to publish his answers in the "Harijan."

When a demand was made by the workers for reservation of some percentage of seats for their community in the All-India Congress Committee, Gandhiji said that even without any such reservation the Congress Harijans including M.L.A.s were quite free to do anything in the interests of their community without being subject to party discipline

Madras High Court Back To Its Own Premises

MADRAS, July 27.

The Madras High Court will move from its present premises at Theagoroyanagar to its own building at George Town on September 15th.—A. P.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER.
New York, July 27.
Previous closing 18.78
To-day's opening 18.74
Difference ..... —.04

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 27.
Following are the New York opening ranges:—
October 18.62/50
December 18.74/72
March 18.87/87

LONDON COMMODITIES
London, July 27.

SEEDS
Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£28 quoted) £23 quoted
Linseed Calcutta July/August (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast Indian shipment (£26 1/2 quoted) £25 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 27.
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To day's opening 4.03 3/4
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 27.
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON GOLD
London, July 27.
London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0
LONDON SILVER
London, July 27.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
CROSS RATES
London, July 27.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, July 27.
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 38 3/8) dol 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/4) dol 25 5/8
United States Steel Common (dol 47 5/8) dol 47 3/4
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 27.
The London Stock Exchange was quiet to-day

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London, July 27.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101

AUSTRALIAN LOAN
5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £82 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 7/8
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 7/8
3 per cent War Loan £102 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4 Ex Div.

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 18-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-0
Electric Music Industry 16-9
Princhin Johnson 24-6
Imperial Chemical 33-0
Woolsworth Ordinary 53-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £81 1/2
Dundee 27-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary 29-6
Ford Motors 25-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £60 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordy £3 31/32
Carreas 'A' £5 11/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/8
P and O Defd 27-3
Distillers 75-6
Bredfords Dyes 8-6
British Celanese 10-6
J and P Coates 36-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 37-0 Ex Div.
Fine Cotton Spinners 9-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-6
Inter Nickels dol 38 1/4
Indian Iron 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES
Assam 14-3
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 16-9

JUTE
Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-6
Guia Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 3-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £7 3/4
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 3/8

MINE SHARES
Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold 67-6
Sub-Nigel £5 13/16
Spring Mines Split Share £0 31/32
Union Corporation 132-6

Cripps Has Banged Door To Settlement

B. P. C. C. SUPPORTS CALL TO STRUGGLE

A resolution expressing unfaltering obedience to the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, calling upon the people of Bombay to be prepared for sacrifices "hitherto unknown in the history of our great struggle for national freedom", appealing to all anti-Imperialists not to obstruct the Congress and recommending the postponement of the election of delegates, was passed at an urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Monday. Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

Communists Walk-Out

Having failed to carry a motion for the adjournment of the House, two Communist members of the Committee walked out.

CONGRESS DAL

Dr. D. T. Anklesaria having resigned his office of Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel was elected a Secretary.

The Committee adopted a series of amendments to the rules regulating the Bombay Seva Dal.

Mr. P. R. Lele moved and explained the amendments. The effect of the substantive amendments as ultimately carried is: The name of the Dal will be "Congress Dal".

The duties of the 'Dal' will be to "keep peace and order at Congress meetings, processions and other functions, and generally to do active service in connection with the carrying out of the Congress programme."

The direction and control of the 'Dal' will be vested in a Board which will consist of the President and secretaries of the B.P.C.C., the G.O.C., or G.O.C.'s appointed by the B.P.C.C. and such number of members as may be appointed by the B.P.C.C. from time to time.

The President of the B.P.C.C. is to be the President of the Board and the Secretary is to be elected by the B.P.C.C.

A volunteer of the 'Dal' should not belong to any communal organisation or to any political organisation other than the Congress and should undertake not to engage in the activities of any group or party within the Congress.

The amendments as explained above were passed after heated discussion on a number of amendments moved by Communist and Socialist members and which had been rejected.

CONTROL BOARD

A Board of Control consisting of the following members was then constituted:—Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., Dr. T. R. Naravane and Mrs. Safia Khan, the two G. O.C.'s; and Messrs. Ashok Mehta, V. R. Tulla, S. L. Silam and Purushottam Tricumdas. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas was elected Secretary of the Board.

The Committee also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be spent towards the expense of uniforms of volunteers.

SUPPORT TO WARDHA DECISION

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved the following resolution on the political situation.

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has very carefully and earnestly considered the latest Wardha resolution of the Congress Working Committee formulating the policy of the Indian nation in this hour of crisis. It is the considered opinion of this Committee that in the face of the unbending attitude of the British Government, of which the latest broadcast of Sir Stafford Cripps is unmistakable evidence, the policy enunciated in that resolution is the only policy for the self-respecting people of India. The Committee expresses its unfaltering obedience to the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

The Committee calls upon the people of Bombay in general and Congressmen in particular to be prepared for the trials and sacrifices, hitherto unknown in the history of our great struggle for national freedom. The Committee notes with profound satisfaction that the impending struggle will be led by Mahatma Gandhi to whom the Committee reiterates its firm loyalty, unquestioning allegiance and readiness to follow.

The Committee particularly draws the attention of the people to the very serious and unusual nature of the impending total struggle and warns them to steel their hearts against the heavy blows that they will have to endure.

The Committee earnestly appeals to all national and anti-Imperialist elements in the country to line up with the Indian National Congress in this crucial hour of national trial, and hopes that such of them, as connot line up, will at least not obstruct the path which the Congress will be compelled to pursue.

POSTPONE ELECTIONS

Whereas it is necessary to concentrate all the energy and attention of the Congress organisation on the one grave issue before the country, the Committee strongly recommends to the A.I.C.C. to postpone the general elections of delegates and Executive Committee that have already been announced."

In moving the resolution Mr. S. K. Patil said that it was expected by some people that the British Government might bend and the struggle avoided. But after the broadcast made by Sir Stafford Cripps to America, there was nothing that a self-respecting Indian could do except to follow the Wardha lead.

He did not contemplate any national element obstructing the Congress but all anti-Imperialist elements could not always see eye to eye with the Congress. To such they would appeal on bended knees not to obstruct the Congress.

TWO MEMBERS WALK OUT

Mr. P. K. Kurane moved and N. L. Upadhyaya seconded that the consideration of the resolution should be postponed as it was very important and it was already late. But as all the other members were opposed to the move, the two members walked out of the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously after being seconded by Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas.

FAMINE IN PETH TALUKA

The B.P.C.C. then made a token grant of Rs. 100 to relieve the distress due to the famine conditions in Peth Taluka in Nasik district and appealed to the citizens of Bombay to give generously to relieve the distress in the Taluka where 52,000 people are absolutely starving.

PREPARATION FOR A.I.C.C.: A meeting of the Bombay Sevika Dal was held on Monday, at the Congress House, when 125 members of the Bombay Sevika Dal from all over Bombay were present. Many more are expected to join, and it is hoped that the strength of the Sevika Dal will reach several hundreds before A.I.C.C. All Sevikas including the new recruits will receive training from Saturday, the 1st of August. In addition to this, there will be 100 members in Bombay Kumarika Dal.

MASS MOVEMENT AGAINST NATIONAL INTERESTS

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A requisition signed by several members of the Working Committee of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha has been sent to the Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to convene an emergency meeting of the All-India Committee to discuss the present political situation.

The requisition states: "The Hindu Mahasabha should now give a practical lead in this crisis. We keenly feel that any precipitate mass movement at this stage cannot be conducive to national interests and is likely to be exploited to create further cleavage between the communities and between the classes and will lead to the consolidation of forces inimical to the interests of Hindus.

We trust that British statesmen will realize the gravity of the present situation and will appreciate the necessity of responding to India's national demand for independence.

There is still room for an honourable settlement if the problem is approached in the right spirit by men of goodwill determined to find a solution which will redeem humanity both in the east and the west.

We are not votaries of Non-Violence. We want free India to take her rightful place forthwith in the struggle for human liberation, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the United Nations in a worldwide Anti-Fascist Front. But the psychology for such effective and honourable co-operation can be created only by the declaration of India's Independence and thus effectively destroying all the potentiality of any movement inimical to the successful prosecution of the present struggle against all aggressors and enemies of human freedom.—A. P.

For U. S. Soldiers In India

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The "United Press" learns that the American authorities have prepared a pamphlet for the guidance of the American soldiers who have come out to India. This gives briefly the characteristics of Indian life and customs and is intended to acquaint the soldiers with the elementary knowledge about Indian conditions. The pamphlet is prepared in America and is under issue.—United Press.

6 ACCUSED IN CHEATING CASE ACQUITTED

At the Dadar Police Court Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate aquitted Syed Abdul Subhan, Vayas Ladhuram, Amir Hussain Altaf Hussain, Narendra Krishna Kundu and Gangaram Rambhajan who were charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 30,000.

The accused were arrested in July, 1941 following a complaint lodged by Ellis Salem, Proprietor of the Bombay Fine Art Litho Works at Byculla.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate after dealing with all the points of the case observed that "the prosecution has failed to prove their case and therefore I find all the accused not guilty and aquit them."

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-law appeared for the accused.

AZAD IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, arrived here from Lahore this morning. He is much better in health now and expects to leave for Calcutta to-morrow afternoon.—A.P.

PUNJAB COMMUNISTS TO STAND BY CONGRESS

LAHORE, July 26.

Sir Feroz Khan Noon invites us to go out of the Congress and the Congress leaders provoke us to do the same, but we shall not leave the Congress as it is our birthright to remain inside our patriotic organisation," declares a statement issued this evening by the Punjab Provincial Committee of the Communist Party.

"At a time when the Jap barbarians," says the statement, "are knocking at our very doors, the nation needs unity to defend our nearest and dearest possessions.

The bureaucracy, true to its policy, wants us to disrupt the already existing patriotic unity of the land. We shall not oblige them. We will fight for the unity of the Congress, we will fight for Congress-League unity.

We will fight for the unity of the entire nation to resist the fascist aggression and to wrest National Government from British Imperialism.

We oppose the socalled "struggle" of the Congress leadership precisely because it breeds disunity. It breeds disruption, it strengthens the hands of the reactionary bureaucracy, and leaves the people defenceless and destitute against the advancing Japs. It will bring us not freedom, but the Japs."

The statement concludes, "National unity for national resistance and national salvation through national unity. This is our call to-day. This is our appeal."—A. P.

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I'M GOING TO THE HOSPITAL WITH DAD!
AMBU
WILL TAKE SHEILA TO WAITING ARMS OF LONG SUFFERING FATHER!
GOOD! I'LL STAY HERE UNTIL WE ROUND UP PISTOL!
Alfred Andriola
LATER, AT GOODMAN'S HOME-
SHEILA!
OH DADDY!
6-5
McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
THANK HEAVEN MY LITTLE GIRL IS SAFE! CHARLIE, HOW CAN I EVER THANK YOU?
SHOULD THANK GALLANT LADDIE, WHOSE CLEVERNESS LED US TO KIDNAPPER'S HIDEOUT!

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